

THE
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

FOR 1881.

Prospectus.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN begins the new year under new management and with new material.

It will be the best newspaper in the District of Columbia.

It will furnish during the sessions of Congress a satisfactory report of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete information of the official doings in all Departments of the Government.

It will give all interesting information that can be legitimately obtained concerning the intentions and policies of the ruling power.

In District offices it will know only the best interests of the people upon whose favor it relies, and will at all times co-operate with progressive citizens, without regard to their political predilections, who have measures to propose and advance for the improvement of the National Capital.

It will furnish a daily record of all the interesting social events of the city, making its society department a special feature.

It will give telegraphic news from all parts of the world reached by the wires, and in its editorial and foreign, domestic, and city news will keep pace with the times.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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Washington, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Goulden's Follies.

FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE—Comic opera, "Olivette."

THEATRE COMIQUE—English Specialty Company.

BOLLER SCATING RINK—Polo-Baltimore against

Washington.

CONCERTS AT COLUMBIA—Masterpieces of Art—Admission free, except on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 14, 1881.

Population of the National Capital.....180,000.

Another aquatic event takes place to-day—the Hanlan boat race in England.

VALENTINES from Mentor would be very acceptable to certain aspiring statesmen.

Let us have a new bridge across the Potomac, in place of the Long Bridge, at Observatory Hill.

The streets are now numbered consecutively from Washington through Georgetown—may West Washington.

Everybody knew it would happen, of course. But where was the modern Noah who prepared against it? Echo answers "Nowhere."

It was observed that rheumatism and neuralgia were unusually prevalent last week. Were these premonitory symptoms of very wet weather?

The causeway of the Long Bridge created the flats which produces malaria. Remove the causeway, give the river a clean sweep, and the city will be healthier in every respect.

Congress will be derelict in its duty to a long suffering community if it allows the Long Bridge to be rebuilt upon a dam which extends out into the river and causes our streets to be flooded every spring.

It cost a person two cents on Saturday to stop upon the Aqueduct Bridge to view the floating ice, and two cents to get off again. What the people of the National Capital insist upon is a free bridge. Will Congress give them one?

The Aqueduct Bridge Company reaped a rich harvest on Saturday. The idea of a bridge within the limits of the National Capital charging toll for foot passengers is simply ridiculous. It is a relic of the old days of turnpikes and toll-gates.

The young Burdett-Coutts couple, who have given so much anxiety, are at last safely married. Contrary to universal custom he takes her name. But this arrangement has some compensation for him in the fact that he also takes her money.

The causeway of the Long Bridge has inflicted millions of dollars worth of damage to Washington. It is a dam that has filled up a broad and splendid river with islands of mud, and at every freshet hurls the water into the cellars and streets of the National Capital. It should be removed at once.

It does not require a Government or a civil engineer to demonstrate the fact patent to every observer that the causeway of the Long Bridge, built as it is, for several hundred feet of solid earth out into the channel of the Potomac, is the immediate if not the sole cause of the accretion of the material flats in front of Washington, and which causes the annual inundation of the Capital City.

AN Ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; but a pound of cure is a good thing, too. If we are to escape more damage than has yet ensued from the flood attention should at once be directed to the necessity of cleaning up. Ill-health will ensue if this is not taken in hand energetically at once. We expect that Congress will make an appropriation of sufficient money to put a force to work immediately to repair damages.

SECRETARY SCHURZ probably never read the Book of Job, or he would not have shied a pamphlet at Senator Dawes on the Ponca question. The Indian problem has been a little too much for the Secretary of the Interior. He has wrestled with it for four years more valiantly than successfully. In his tilt with Dawes, if he had resorted to his piano instead of his pen, he might have gained laurels; but he gathers none from the field of Indian literature.

THE New York Sun is now running the chromatic scale on General Garfield's prospective Cabinet, so far as anticipated in its probabilities. Every name yet mentioned is touched by the Sun's taint-brush. We congratulate these gentlemen on the attempt of the Sun to smirch them, for its condemnation is a high commendation in the eyes of all right thinking people. The Sun has a recent turning of the Credit Mobilier fever, which turns its irregular hand. It is an object of commiseration.

Our Water Front.

Washington is now very strongly reminded that it has a water front which overlaps all former limits and proportions. We call Congress to contemplate the situation. It is perilous and impressive. It appeals to the law-making power of the Government for prompt and effective relief. The river front has been suddenly removed to Pennsylvania avenue, with a rising tendency on the part of the invading flood. It is within the province of Congress to decide whether or not the future is to be protected against repetitions of disaster. This city of one hundred and eighty thousand people is at the will and mercy of the Congress of the United States. It is utterly helpless of itself. It has no voice to utter—no power of its own volition to assert—no hope, save in petition and the condescension of Congress. It is helpless and hopeless, save as Congress shall deign to listen to and answer its prayers. It has appealed to that body, but its cry has fallen upon heavy ears, until the Ruler of the Universe has interposed with a flood that is full of eloquence in behalf of an early measure which will protect its future by an appropriation that will save its people from the destructive power of an invading flood.

It now remains for Congress to determine whether the property, the health, and the lives of one hundred and eighty thousand people shall be protected and preserved. The problem is a plain one, and is easily solved. The remedy lies in a liberal appropriation of money and skillful engineering. The river front can and should be rendered secure from another such flood as is now upon us. This can be accomplished by a proper appropriation and expenditure of money. All that is needed is a suitable sea-wall and a straightened and deepened channel along our city front to protect it from the wide destruction of property that such a flood as the present involves. Then the sacrifice of property is nothing when compared with the consequent loss of health and life that must inevitably follow the present condition of affairs. So long as Congress has the power to remedy this serious difficulty, and it is in no way elsewhere, that body can scarcely escape the responsibility for the evil results that will follow neglect. The present teaches a profitable lesson, if Congress will heed it. The admonition to action in the way of relief is eloquent and impressive, and it cannot afford to adjourn without providing against future calamity.

Utterances of Strong Men.

Hon. Simon Cameron and Hon. William E. Chandler have in recent published interviews taken very strong grounds in opposition to the movement for a straightened Potomac State ticket in Virginia this year. Mr. Chandler takes the ground that the paramount fundamental principle of the Republican party is: "That every citizen shall have the free right to cast his vote as he likes and have it honestly counted." He says that unless the party "adheres to this principle, gives it first place and secures for it final success, it will go to pieces, and ought to go." He expresses the opinion that as this principle is being honestly and effectively contended for by the Readjusters that therefore "the Republican party must and will inevitably co-operate with General Mahone; and, if so, he will naturally co-operate with the Republican party, not as a Republican himself, but as an Independent Democrat, etc. Mr. Chandler finds no embarrassment for the Republicans in General Mahone's attitude on the debt question. He thinks the Readjusters more correct on this than the Bourbons, and that the Republicans should co-operate with the former in the interest of free speech and a free ballot without regard to other issues. He closes by saying: "As Mr. Garrison so forcibly said, 'I stand by man and his liberty as of more importance than money and his uses.'"

Simon Cameron was asked by United States District Judge Hughes, of Virginia, the question: "How can Southern Republicans then keep from sympathizing with such a movement as that of the 'Readjusters'?" He replied: "From your statement of the situation, I do not see how any Republican can hesitate as to his duty." And of General Mahone and his party he said: "Such a man and element in a Southern State does more for the freedom and the Republican party than the National Government could with a standing army."

Judge Hughes was one of thirty-nine citizens who, in 1878, issued an address insisting that the State could pay its debt of thirty millions, with six per cent. interest. He says it met no response except denunciation by all sides; and that now, since one of the signers has left the State, he does not know of but thirty-seven other men in Virginia besides himself who maintain that position on the debt question.

Judge Hughes is a wise, patriotic, and sagacious man. His utterances should have great weight among the Republicans of Virginia and of the whole country. He says:

I deem it an unwise thing, a thing which Republicans ought not to do, to organize against a movement that has fought the important right of the national conscience which has been decided. No one knows better than General Mahone that the Republicans as a party do not agree with him or his party in the views habitually avowed to them on the subject of the State debt, and I regard his late publication explaining his position on that question as a homage which he felt impelled to offer to the objections of Republicans to him on that score. I think that paper was in a large degree successful, and I regard the issue now being fought between his party and the Bourbon Democrats as a "mixed" that it will be difficult for a plain man, wishing to be guided by principles rather than by professions, to know with confidence how to decide and to vote between them upon the debt question.

The reasons have given for objecting to the Republican party being organized for warfare upon the Readjuster movement in Virginia this year have been inspired by an elevated motive of patriotism. I have also a patriotic reason, as a Republican, for so doing. Unless General Garfield's administration shall succeed in disintegrating the "Solid South," it is not obvious that Republican success in the presidential election of 1884 is seriously endangered? The South being sold for the Democratic party, then the result of the election will again depend upon the vote of the single State of New York.

Is it a sound condition of things for the result of a national election to so great a country as ours to be universally known to depend upon the vote of a single State, however large? As a Republican I am not willing to hazard the supremacy of our party in the Union again upon so doubtful an issue, upon so narrow a theatre. There welcome to us as a Republican and as an American is this movement of General Mahone and his party, and its movement which promises to break up so pernicious a thing as the "Solid South," and to overthrow the only dangerous enemy of the National Republican party of which we have any fear.

Our city is peculiarly subject to the carping criticisms of correspondents. We have such a tribe of them here that it is seldom indeed that some newspaper is not spreading before its readers some sort

of insinuation or libel upon Washington. We are getting tired of this sort of thing. It is unfair and dishonorable, but we are glad to say is confined mostly to the small waters of the pen, from lack of news, which they have not the sense to obtain, draw on their alleged wit for their facts. The latest story is that about colored people and the inauguration ball, which it is only necessary to remark is cut out of whole cloth. It is simply false.

The Spectre of the Ball Room.

We have waited a day or two since public announcement was made by the Democratic organ that the colored people are buying largely of the tickets to the inaugural ball before alluding to the matter for two reasons: We desired certain information that could only be obtained of those having the sale of tickets in charge, and to see whether or not the announcement made would work a suspension of further preparations for the approaching inauguration. After two days of close observation, patient inquiry, and painful suspense we have come to the deliberate conclusion that "the nigger in the wood-pile" is not there in any alarming proportions, and that the work of preparation will go right on just as if nothing in the way of scare-crows had happened. This attempt to prejudice and disparage the inaugural reception and ball only shows that "censuredness" like the courage of an overvalued man when danger is remote, will ooze out just at the time when it should be retained. Democrats will be prevented from attending the reception and ball for fear that an African may come betwixt the wind and their nobility; but Republicans will not be restrained by any such consideration. The affair will be free from all objectionable features—will be a gathering of eight or ten thousand well-behaved American people; and we venture the opinion that the man who attempts to disparage its character in advance represents only himself in the unseemly effort. That man is under no obligation to outrage his own sense of propriety or to hazard the superior excellence of his reputation by mingling in the questionable gathering that he seems to anticipate will grace the inaugural reception and ball. It is a free country. Nobody is compelled to attend, and, what is more, he who does not attend will be the only loser by the absence.

Now let Congress give us a new bridge across the Potomac, built on tall piers or substantial stone abutments at least twenty feet above high-water mark. The Long Bridge should not be rebuilt.

"A. Watson" puts his head above the waters of the angry flood and floats into our office with another column paragraph on the river front. "A. Watson" is lengthy, but correct.

PERSONALITIES.

SENATOR-ELECT GEORGE, of Mississippi, is in the city.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN, of Iowa, and Mrs. Harlan, are in the city.

OLIVER C. SABIN, of Illinois, is stopping at the Eldon Hotel.

A son of Senator Jones, of Florida, is seriously ill at his residence, on G street.

GARIBOLDI has been elected president of the University of California.

SAM. V. NOYES, in charge of the newspaper's gallery of the House, a well-known newspaper man, is seriously ill.

SENOR ZAMACONA, the Mexican Minister, accompanied by his wife, two daughters, and six members of the Legation, is on his way to Washington.

J. McDermott, of Brooklyn, has applied for a writ of habeas corpus for Charles A. Byrne, editor of the *Truth*, for criminal libel in connection with the Moryle letter.

ARMAND RUTLES, G. Blanchet, and about forty others who are to be employed on the canal have arrived at Panama. They were conveyed to the Grand Hotel, where they are now comfortably installed.

The nineteenth anniversary of the birth of Peter Cooper was celebrated Saturday by a lecture at Cooper Institute and a reception at Mr. Cooper's residence. Mr. Cooper has given a check for \$100,000 for repairs at the Cooper Institute building.

MRS. HORACE DAVIS, of California, the late Mrs. King's daughter, is described as tall, graceful, and young, with blue eyes, rose cheeks, and brown hair, filling in square-cut fashion over her forehead. Her husband is a man of large fortune, made in the manufacture of a food.

MR. ARNOLD BURR HAYS, of New York, who died the other day, was remarkable for two things. He was the oldest bank cashier in the world and the only man in America named after Aaron Burr. His name was a thorn in his side, and he never signed his name other than "A. B. Hays."

One of the most elegant dinners of the season was given by Hon. Walter A. Wood, of New York, on Saturday evening in honor of his guest, the Right Reverend William C. Doane, Bishop of Albany. The guests present were Messrs. Hays, Hon. George Bancroft, General Sherman, Attorney-General Devens, Dr. Loring, of Massachusetts, and Bishop Williams, of Connecticut.

THERE were in New York on Saturday Colonel J. H. Baxter, United States army, at the Hotel Marlborough; Governor Henry M. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, at the Westminster Hotel; Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, and Charles E. Smith, of Philadelphia, at the St. James Hotel; Senator Blanche R. Bruce, of Mississippi; ex-Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, and Congressman James B. Beaufort, of Colorado, at the Hoffman House.

At the annual banquet of the Baltimore Press Association, at the Entaw House, Saturday night, President Hayes, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, French, Senator Bayard, J. W. Simonton, and State and city officials and representatives of business interests were present. President Hayes responded to the toast to himself, and was loudly applauded. Senator Bayard next responded to a toast given in compliment to the President. General Hamilton, of Lafayette, and others spoke. The President returned to Washington after the banquet.

One of the youngest members-elect from Illinois, Hon. Delbert C. Smith, is now stopping at the Eldon Hotel. He is a native of Iowa, but has resided in Pekin, Ill., since he was twelve years of age, where he is associated with his brother in the manufacture of wagons and places, employing about 200 hands. Mr. Smith is forty years of age, and a gentleman of education and ability. He served through the entire war as a soldier in the Union army, and was selected for the Thirtieth Congressional District over A. E. Stevens, of Illinois, by its majority, after overcoming the latter's majority of 1,850 two years before, thus redeeming the district from the Democracy.

BABY POWER.

By ROSA VERNER JEFFREY.

Six little toes to cover,

Six little hands to fill,

Tumbling out in the clover,

Six little shoes half worn,

Six little stockings ripping,

Six little shoes half worn,

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CONGRESS ON SATURDAY.

The Postal Appropriation Bill Again Discussed—The River and Harbor Bill.

The resolutions of the Librarian was presented by Mr. VANDERBILT.

The joint resolution inviting foreign nations to the exhibition of 1883 was passed.

The hour of meeting hereafter was fixed at eleven o'clock.

Bill to extend protection to public officers, reported by Mr. DAVIS, was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY addressed the Senate on the resolution to investigate the elections in Rhode Island.

The postal appropriation bill was taken up, and the chairman of the committee, Mr. WALLACE, against the amendment to the suitably clause to the Senate, and it was voted out of order by 20 to 17.

Mr. KIRKMAN spoke against the subsidy system, and Mr. TAYLOR, of Maine, in support of it.

McDONALD favored a change in the navigation laws, the latter agreeing with Mr. KIRKMAN that the bill should be referred to the committee (at 5:15 o'clock) the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KING, chairman of Committee on Inter-oceanic Canal, reported a bill to incorporate an Inter-oceanic Ship Railway Company.

Mr. FARRIS was committed with instructions to strike out the subsidy.

On the motion of Mr. COX, the whole subject was laid on the table by a voice vote.

On motion of Mr. CHAMBERS, the bill amending charter of Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company was passed.

The House then (at 1:40) went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CARLISLE in the chair, on the river and harbor bill, general debate being limited to thirty-five minutes.

Mr. RANDALL offered an amendment that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to make the lowest bid, if in his opinion the interests of the Government will not be injured thereby, which was agreed to, though Mr. MUNDT offered a substitute that the work shall be done by the contract method, to be determined by the committee on public lands and not by contract.

The committee having concluded three of the forty sections of the bill, the House (at 2:30) adjourned.

Feasting a Kentucky Murderer.

"Colonel" Tom Buford, of Kentucky, who was declared "insane" because he killed the woman who was his wife, is now in the insane asylum at Anchorage, Ky. A dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

Anchorage asylum is a place for Colonel Tom Buford, the man who killed his wife, and has never yet been disgraced by putting on the regulation uniform of the establishment. It is exactly as was intended, and Mr. Buford is made an exception to the rules of the place. He is permitted to wear his own clothes, and to eat and drink as he pleases, and to be attended by a private physician.

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